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Reviewing the Commitment

**... a report on
Academic Exchanges**

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1969

“... let us press toward an open world—a world of open doors, open hearts, open minds—a world open to the exchange of ideas and of people, and open to the reach of the human spirit—a world open in its search for truth....”

President Richard Nixon
September 18, 1969

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Reviewing the Commitment

**... a report on
Academic Exchanges**

Seventh annual report to the U.S. Congress from the Board of Foreign Scholarships, covering academic exchanges between the United States and other countries during the 23d year of the educational and cultural exchange program from September 1, 1968, through August 30, 1969.

“For the purpose of selecting students, scholars, teachers, trainees, and other persons to participate in the programs authorized under section 102(a)(1) of this Act, and of supervising such programs and the programs authorized under section 102 (b)(4) and (6), there is hereby continued the authority of the President to appoint a BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS . . . [and] The Board . . . shall submit annual reports to the Congress”

—From Public Law 87—256
The Mutual Educational
and Cultural Exchange Act

The programs authorized under Section 102(a)(1) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act include: “*educational exchanges . . . studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities—(A) of or for American citizens and nationals in foreign countries and (B) of or for citizens and nationals in foreign countries in American schools and institutions of learning located in or outside the United States.*”

The programs authorized under Section 102(b)(4) and (6) of the Act include “. . . fostering and supporting *American studies* in foreign countries . . . [and] . . . promoting *modern foreign language training and area studies* in United States schools, colleges and universities.

ABOUT THIS REPORT . . .

This is our seventh annual report to the Congress and to the public on our stewardship of the educational exchange program under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. This is also our 23d year since the Board of Foreign Scholarships was created in 1946.

Events of the past year have left their mark on these exchange programs. We comment on some of their implications in the pages which follow. Also included is a summary of major Board activities over the past 12 months.

Included in the appendix are statistical summaries of our academic grants awarded since 1949 under the Department of State program, and those awarded under the foreign area and language training program, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, since the initiation of that program in 1964.

Our Presidential Board of Foreign Scholarships, whose 12 members are drawn from academic and public life, sets the policies for the educational exchange program here and abroad and supervises it from the initial program plans submitted by the respective binational commissions and diplomatic posts abroad to the final selection of the grantees themselves.

Since the initiation of this program, we have exchanged scholars, teachers, students, and professors with most of the countries of the world. Through June 1969, 36,691 Americans went overseas, and 63,529 men and women came to the United States under the educational exchange programs described in this report. While these are but a small percentage of the total movement of students and scholars to and from the United States, they continue to represent an important national commitment to international scholarship on behalf of the United States.

James R. Roach, *Chairman*
Board of Foreign Scholarships

Washington, D.C.
October 1969

PERSPECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The comments and recommendations of the Board of Foreign Scholarships derive from two perspectives denied to some with other responsibilities for international educational exchange programs.

One is our perspective as educators. Seven of us are members of university faculties and two others are engaged in educational administration. We see almost daily evidence of the direct and immediate value of these exchange programs to American education as our students and colleagues are enabled to study, research and teach abroad, and as our institutions are enriched and strengthened by the presence of foreign students, researchers, and teachers. Even if we were not Board members our professional experience would make us strong advocates of educational exchange.

The other perspective comes from the long-term view gained in the discharge of Board responsibilities. As we prepare this report for the year that is completed we are monitoring activities and problems connected with this year's ongoing exchanges. We are also well along in the process of approving grants for next year, and we are taking part in budget and program planning for the year beyond that.

Over this period we see no decline in interest in educational exchange in this country or abroad. Quite the contrary. Nor do we see any decline in the need for support of programs of this kind. Given increased enrollments in all educational institutions, the inevitable continuing American involvement in world affairs, and the growing influence of young people in many countries, there is a need to increase support for international educational activities.

Unfortunately over this period the reverse seems to be happening. Educational systems, hard-pressed to meet expanding enrollment and rising costs, have leveled off or cut back their expenditures for such activities. Private foundations, giving new priorities to domestic problems and programs, are reducing their support. The International Education Act has not been funded. Finally, appropriations in support of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (Public Law 87-256), which authorizes programs that are the Board's responsibility, have been reduced from \$46 million in fiscal year 1968 to \$31 million in fiscal year 1969, and the prospect is for little or no increase next year.

Of necessity, the cuts have been registered unevenly, although overall there has been a much greater reduction in the number of openings for Americans to go abroad. In Africa educational developments now warrant new programs which must be postponed. The American lecturer program, one of the most successful activities, is being substantially reduced many places and virtually abandoned in a few countries. The support for continuing high-level academic contacts with European universities and scholars will now be reduced. There will also be a lessened ability to respond to the urgent need of American graduates of foreign language and area programs, whose training is incomplete without a period of foreign residence and field research.

This is a time when the number, activities, and claims of young people make them a most significant force in many countries. This is a time when the ferment in colleges and universities is bound to have prolonged social, economic, and political effects. This is also a time when some of the traditional instruments of foreign policy appear to be losing their effectiveness and appeal.

It cannot be a time to default on a program that jumps boundaries as does this one, that has so many accomplishments to its credit, and that can show so much binational and nonpartisan support of its objectives. It is one of the most exciting and productive endeavors of modern education, it touches and involves persons in all states and at all levels of the educational process, and it should not be allowed to decline in quality or strength out of a kind of absentminded neglect.

This plea for an increased budget exhausts our authority to influence the level of funds available for educational exchange. Within the limits of what may be available, however, our major concern continues to be one of quality; to make certain that programs and grants approved by the Board meet the highest standards. Subject to these standards, we have pursued various broad objectives.

One of these has been to encourage a two-way flow of young American and foreign scholars in programs stressing scholarly promise and achievement, unconstrained by narrow or too specialized definitions of either academic field or national interest. A second purpose has been to permit American scholars to conduct advanced research abroad in their own fields, and to lecture and teach at foreign universities. A third element has been to bring foreign students, especially from developing nations, to study in American universities to acquire skills essential to the modernization of their countries, and to obtain some understanding of American civilization.

The prestige and respect which these exchanges have enjoyed, both in the American academic community and in foreign universities, have been due in great measure to the fact that they have not been keyed to short-run national goals or passing definitions of political interest, but to the long-run needs of an increasingly interdependent world.

Exchange programs have been in existence for two decades. As a result, throughout the world, there is an extensive if informal network of public servants, diplomats, scholars, and other professional leaders, whose careers have been positively influenced by our programs, and who now represent a vital link of communication and rapport between our nation and influential opinion makers elsewhere. Last winter, when our Board received a wide range of comments from American Ambassadors on the value of continued educational exchanges, we were gratified and impressed by the intense concern that was shown, and by the spontaneous expressions of support going considerably beyond normal diplomatic comment. As one veteran Ambassador noted, in a letter to our former Chairman, John Hope Franklin:

"... I believe that the educational and cultural exchange program, as administered by the Department of State, is an important instrument in the conduct of foreign policy. Educational exchange has attained an established place not only in U.S. higher education programs, but also in the educational efforts of many underdeveloped as well as advanced foreign countries. It is no longer a pioneering adventure. It has become an important avenue for economic and social progress, a tool in manpower training, a means of educational development, and a way to advance understanding of our attitudes towards important domestic and foreign policy issues. For these and other reasons, in my opinion, it has earned the accolade and the commitment of governments, foundations, colleges and universities, private organizations of every kind, and the public in general. This commitment, it seems to me, is cause for gratification."

It is, if it can be renewed.

AMERICAN GRANTEES¹ ABROAD

By State of Permanent
Residence, 1968-69

State or territory	New grants	Renewals, extensions ²	Total
Alabama	10		10
Alaska			
Arizona	18		18
Arkansas	9	1	10
California	184	15	199
Colorado	22	3	25
Connecticut	48	3	51
Delaware	5	1	6
Florida	15	2	17
Georgia	12	1	13
Hawaii	9	2	11
Idaho	7	1	8
Illinois	88	6	94
Indiana	33	3	36
Iowa	24	1	25
Kansas	32	3	35
Kentucky	10		10
Louisiana	14		14
Maine	4		4
Maryland	39	1	40
Massachusetts	68	6	74
Michigan	51	4	55
Minnesota	33		33
Mississippi	5		5
Missouri	35	2	37
Montana	2		2
Nebraska	7		7
Nevada	4		4
New Hampshire	11	1	12
New Jersey	42	7	49
New Mexico	14		14
New York	198	25	223
North Carolina	28	1	29
North Dakota	6	1	7
Ohio	42	5	47
Oklahoma	11	1	12
Oregon	21	3	24
Pennsylvania	92	5	97
Rhode Island	12	1	13
South Carolina	10	1	11
South Dakota	3		3
Tennessee	12	3	15
Texas	42	2	44
Utah	9	3	12
Vermont	5	2	7
Virginia	28	2	30
Washington	28	3	31
West Virginia	6	1	7
Wisconsin	40	4	44
Wyoming	2		2
District of Columbia	7	2	9
Puerto Rico	2		2
Outside the United States	3	1	4
Total	1,462	129	1,591

¹Does not include 62 US and 60 foreign grantees who received grants awarded by the Inter-University Committee for Travel Grants, subsequently reconstituted as the International Research and Exchanges Board.

²For purposes of these statistics an *extension* is a grant held in 1967-68 which has been extended for 1968-69, but no additional grant funds are involved.

FOREIGN GRANTEES¹

*By State of Permanent
Assignment, 1968-69*

New grants	Renewals, extensions ²	Total	State or territory
8	4	12	Alabama
3		3	Alaska
20	11	31	Arizona
4	4	8	Arkansas
451	414	865	California
41	69	110	Colorado
60	59	119	Connecticut
1	5	6	Delaware
32	28	60	Florida
25	30	55	Georgia
4	9	13	Hawaii
2	1	3	Idaho
215	256	471	Illinois
121	122	243	Indiana
50	58	108	Iowa
50	53	103	Kansas
5	7	12	Kentucky
17	19	36	Louisiana
7	4	11	Maine
30	59	89	Maryland
213	255	468	Massachusetts
116	165	281	Michigan
45	73	118	Minnesota
4	6	10	Mississippi
31	53	84	Missouri
5	6	11	Montana
5	13	18	Nebraska
2	1	3	Nevada
8	17	25	New Hampshire
67	58	125	New Jersey
7	18	25	New Mexico
359	488	847	New York
35	63	98	North Carolina
5	5	10	North Dakota
85	112	197	Ohio
10	14	24	Oklahoma
45	30	75	Oregon
187	244	431	Pennsylvania
17	31	48	Rhode Island
3	6	9	South Carolina
4		4	South Dakota
16	23	39	Tennessee
102	84	186	Texas
8	10	18	Utah
7	7	14	Vermont
18	31	49	Virginia
54	54	108	Washington
2	7	9	West Virginia
94	99	193	Wisconsin
2	5	7	Wyoming
79	74	153	District of Columbia
58	4	62	Puerto Rico
	1	1	Virgin Islands
98	4	102	Multistate
35	1	36	Outside the United States
2,972	3,274	6,246	Total

A *renewal* is a grant that is renewed for 1968-69 and additional grant funds are involved.

Including the extensions and renewals makes possible a complete count of active grantees—American exchanges actually abroad and foreign exchanges actually in the United States—during 1968-69.

CONTENTS

Letter from the Chairman iii

Perspectives and Priorities iv

Distribution of Grantees, by State . viii

Summary of Major Activities 1

 The Board of Foreign Scholarships 1

 Educational Exchanges 5

 Program Operations 5

 Public-Private Cooperation 6

 Binational Programs 7

 Cost Sharing by Other Nations . . 9

 American Studies 11

APPENDIXES

Principal Agencies Assisting in the
 U.S. Educational Exchange Program 17

Binational Commissions 19

Educational Exchange Agreements 21

Statistical Tables 22

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1968 TO AUGUST 1969

NEW MEMBERS

New members appointed to the Board of Foreign Scholarships by President Lyndon B. Johnson during 1968-69 were Mr. W. Thomas Johnson, Jr., now Executive Assistant to former President Johnson, Austin, Texas, succeeding Dr. Fredrick B. Pike; and Dr. Walt W. Rostow, now Professor of Economics, University of Texas, succeeding Dr. John Hope Franklin. Dr. James Roach was also reappointed to a new term on the Board. In June 1969 President Richard M. Nixon appointed Mr. John E. Dolibois, Vice President for Development and Alumni Affairs, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, to fill a short-term vacancy on the Board.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The Board held its regular quarterly meetings in September, December, March, and June, in addition to a number of committee meetings. In September 1968, the Board met in joint session with the Conference Board's Committee on International Exchange of Persons to discuss issues of mutual interest relating to professor exchanges. In December 1968 members of the Board were invited to meet with representatives of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils (American Council on Education, American Council of Learned Societies, National Academy of Sciences, and Social Science Research Council) to appraise the effect of the drastic fiscal year 1969 budget reductions on the program and the reaction of the American academic community to the reductions.

In March 1969, the Board met jointly with the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. During the reporting period, plans were completed for an important meeting in September 1969 with the U.S. Advisory Commission and the American Council on Education's Commission on International Education to reassess the total government effort in international educational and cultural programs. At its quarterly meetings, the Board conferred with representatives of the binational Commissions in Belgium, India, and Liberia, who were in Washington, D.C., for consultation.

NEW
GRANTS

During the year the Board selected approximately 3,400 individuals for new grants for the academic year (1969-70), involving exchanges with 109 countries and territories.

FUTURE
PROGRAM
PLANS

The Board, through its five geographic area subcommittees, analyzed and passed upon future program plans proposed by 46 binational commissions abroad and approved plans for academic exchanges with 63 additional countries and territories where binational commissions do not exist.

DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE AWARD

The Board continued its practice of giving recognition to staff members of the binational commissions abroad. On the recommendation of the respective commissions, the Board's Distinguished Service Award was presented to Mrs. Dorothy Deflandre, Executive Director, U.S. Educational Foundation in Belgium in December 1968, and to Mr. C. S. Ramakrishnan, Finance Officer, U.S. Educational Foundation in India in June 1969.

STATEMENT OF
OBJECTIVES

At its December 1968 meeting, the Board adopted a statement of objectives for its own guidance and that of the organizations and agencies in the

United States and abroad which assist the Board in the conduct of the program. It pledged, among other things, that the Board would seek to insure a wide range of openings for students, teachers, and researchers in the exchange program in the United States and abroad.

MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Members of the Board's Executive Committee met with Secretary William Rogers in February 1969 to express the Board's concern about the drastic reduction in the fiscal year 1969 budget and the sense of urgency which they attach to seeking a full restoration of funds for fiscal year 1970. This was one of a number of steps which the Board took in the past year to call attention to the developing budgetary crisis.

AREA AND LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

The Board approved a change in the procedures followed by the U.S. Office of Education in its administration of the foreign language and area studies program under Section 102(b)(6) of the Act. Graduate fellowship and faculty research awards will still be made through educational institutions but final selection of fellowship and research award recipients will be made by Office of Education "expert panels" and the Board.

Approximately 920 American teachers and prospective teachers will be abroad for study or research during 1969-70 to increase their competence in foreign languages and area studies. This will include 150 advanced graduate students pursuing doctoral dissertation research in 40 countries, 70 senior faculty members doing post-doctoral research, and 30 institutional awards for group projects in 15 countries, involving 700 participants under the Foreign Studies Extension Program.

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS

U.S. LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69*	409
Number of countries they went to	68
Number of all grants to U.S. lecturers, 1949-69, inclusive	6,881

FOREIGN LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69	164
Number of countries they came from	28
Number of all grants to foreign lecturers, 1949-69, inclusive	2,557

COST OF PROGRAM, 1968-69

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. lecturers	\$5,044,051
Support to foreign lecturers	511,857

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1968-69)**

	U.S. grantees to	Foreign grantees from
Western Europe	142	124
Eastern Europe	14	3
Latin America	96	8
Africa	24	...
Near East and South Asia	66	13
East Asia and Pacific	67	16
Total	409	164

*All 1969 figures are through June 30, 1969.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

Americans from every state but one were among the professors, research scholars, teachers, and students who participated during 1968-69 in the educational exchange program authorized by Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. One or more educational institutions in every state welcomed grantees coming from overseas to study, teach, or do advance research. (See tables on pages viii and ix.)

A further decline in the number of persons participating in these programs because of decreased funds was again evident. New grants awarded during the academic year totaled 4,556, a drop of 232 from the 4,788 grants awarded by the Board in 1967-68. Grants to Americans dropped from 1,612 to 1,524; those to foreigners, from 3,176 to 3,032.

The total number of American and foreign grantees during 1968-69 included 3,403 persons who were not recipients of new grants. (See tables on pages 6-7.) They were grantees—predominantly foreign students—who were permitted a renewal of a previous grant, or an extension of return travel eligibility, in order to complete an academic project.

Program Operations

Administering the traditional educational exchanges authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act is the responsibility of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State. The Bureau executes the academic exchange policies laid down by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and is assisted by several cooperating agencies which are described in the Appendix.

In addition to these exchanges, the Board supervises the Modern Foreign Language Training and Area Studies Program also authorized by the Act and described in the Appendix. This program is administered by the Institute of International Studies in the U.S. Office of Education, HEW.

Statistical tables on all programs are presented in the Appendix. They summarize in numbers the accomplishments of academic

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—U.S. GRANTEES, BY AREA AND CATEGORY, 1968—69

*New Grants and Extensions
and Renewals¹*

U.S. grantees to:	Lecturers			Research scholars			Students			Teachers			Total		Grand total
	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	
Africa	24	4	28							4		4	28	4	32
East Asia and Pacific	67	3	70	14		14	41	9	50	26		26	148	12	160
Europe—East	14		14	9		9	55	1	56	22		22	100	1	101
Europe—West	142	4	146	107		107	554	86	640	136	1	137	939	91	1,030
Latin America	96	7	103	1		1	61	2	63		1	1	158	10	168
Near East and South Asia	66	4	70	22	1	23	48	4	52	15	2	17	151	11	162
Total	409	22	431	153	1	154	759	102	861	203	4	207	1,524	129	1,653

¹See page VIII, footnote 2.

exchange not only in 1968-69, but since the start of statistical record keeping on the exchange program in 1949.

Public-Private Cooperation

The American academic community, a major beneficiary of educational exchanges, has also given generously of its time, talents, and financial resources in support of such exchanges. It has provided thousands of individuals to serve as faculty advisers, members of screening committees, and in other capacities essential to the effective administration of a publicly funded program. Of equal importance, individuals, organizations, and academic institutions have provided private financial assistance without which the overwhelming majority of foreign nationals receiving only travel grants under the exchange program would have been unable to study, teach, lecture, or do cooperative research in the United States. Such assistance takes the form of full scholarships, tuition waivers, free board and housing, direct private support, faculty or teaching salaries, etc.

A conservative estimate of the total value of such private support provided to foreign students, teachers, and scholars in

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—FOREIGN GRANTEES,¹ BY AREA AND CATEGORY, 1968—69

*New Grants and Extensions
and Renewals²*

Lecturers			Research scholars			Students			Teachers			Total		Grand total	Foreign grantees from:
New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.		
			2		2	65	371	436	22		22	89	371	460	Africa
16	6	22	53	30	83	336	654	990	58		58	463	690	1,153	East Asia and Pacific
3		3	51	8	59	68	32	100	25		25	147	40	187	Europe—East
124	20	144	266	94	360	774	741	1,515	223	14	237	1,387	869	2,256	Europe—West
8	2	10	39	7	46	232	329	561	280	5	285	559	343	902	Latin America
															Near East and South Asia
13		13	42	20	62	255	936	1,191	35	5	40	345	961	1,306	
164	28	192	453	159	612	1,730	3,063	4,793	643	24	667	2,990	3,274	6,264	Total 2

¹See page VIII, footnote 2.

²Not including 42 grantees from Europe—East (2), Europe—West (26), and Near East (14), who participated in projects combining study with practical experience in the United States.

the United States under the Board's educational exchange program for academic year 1968-69 is \$9,199,778. The comparable estimate of public funds covering some full grants, as well as partial grants and travel grants in support of foreign students, teachers, and scholars under the Board's 1968-69 program is \$11,664,258.

We believe this to be a prudent use of public funds which when used in combination with private resources bring substantial benefits to both the public and private sectors. An investment by both is essential to the long-term national interest.

Binational Programs

The Board has long championed the principle of binational responsibility in the conduct of educational exchanges. It was gratified to see during the course of the year that a number of governments which have pledged to share the costs of the program maintained their contribution at earlier levels of support despite drastic reductions of U.S. contributions. Reduced operating funds forced many of the binational commissions to reduce staffs, shift to smaller office quarters, and otherwise reduce administrative costs.

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

U.S. RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69*	153
Number of countries they went to	27
Number of all grants to U.S. scholars, 1949-69, inclusive	3,696

FOREIGN RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69	453
Number of countries they came from	44
Number of all grants to foreign scholars, 1949-69, inclusive	8,860

COST OF PROGRAM, 1968-69

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. research scholars	\$1,038,238
Support to foreign research scholars	1,227,644

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1968-69)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	107	266
Eastern Europe	9	51
Latin America	1	39
Africa	...	2
Near East and South Asia	22	42
East Asia and Pacific	14	53
Total	153	453

*All 1969 figures are through June 30, 1969.

A list of the countries with which the United States has signed educational exchange agreements appears on page 21. Binational commissions or foundations existed in 47 of these countries in 1968-69, although not all were fully active. Those in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tunisia were dormant due to a lack of finances, while the activities of those in Pakistan and the United Arab Republic were curtailed because of the political situation. Other commissions and foundations, a number with reduced staffs, continued to operate.

Cost Sharing by Other Nations

Thirteen of the countries with which the United States has educational exchange agreements share the cost of the program in their respective countries through regular financial contributions made each year. Their contributions for 1968-69 are listed below.

COUNTRIES WITH COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS¹
(Dollars)

Country	Agreement signed		FY 1968 contribution
Australia	August	28, 1964	\$205,100
Austria	June	25, 1963	150,000
Denmark	February	25, 1965	13,300
France	May	7, 1965	250,000
Germany	November	20, 1962	875,000
Iceland	February	13, 1964	2,328
Israel	March	23, 1967	4,286
Italy			226,333
Netherlands			55,248
Norway	March	16, 1964	14,000
Spain			75,000
Sweden	June	28, 1963	10,600
United Kingdom	May	10, 1965	180,000
Total			\$2,061,195

¹ In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.

Other governments participating in the program made indirect contributions—in some instances providing housing, maintenance supplements, and other perquisites for American grantees in their countries. At the close of the year, negotiations were pending with two additional countries for cost-sharing agreements.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS

U.S. TEACHERS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69*	203
Number of countries they went to	25
Number of all grants to U.S. teachers, 1949-69, inclusive	6,588

FOREIGN TEACHERS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69	643
Number of countries they came from	73
Number of all grants to foreign teachers, 1949-69, inclusive	12,300

COST OF PROGRAM, 1968-69

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. teachers	\$1,017,266
Support to foreign teachers	1,815,389

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1968-69)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	136	223
Eastern Europe	22	25
Latin America	...	280
Africa	4	22
Near East and South Asia	15	35
East Asia and Pacific	<u>26</u>	<u>58</u>
Total	203	643

*All 1969 figures are through June 30, 1969.

AMERICAN STUDIES

"... fostering and supporting American studies in foreign countries through professorships, lectureships, institutes, seminars, and courses in such subjects as American history, government, economics, language and literature, and other subjects related to American civilization and culture. . . ."

—Public Law 87-256

Promoting a better understanding of American civilization continued to be a principal aim of the academic exchange programs supervised by the Board of Foreign Scholarships during 1968-69. The scope and variety of American studies programs authorized by the Congress in Public Law 87-256 indicate the importance of this phase of the academic exchange program.

Of the 562 American scholars whom the Board of Foreign Scholarships selected to send abroad this past year, 131 were lecturers in American studies in 46 countries: 82 in literature; 27 in history; 11 in political science; 4 in law; and the rest in economics, philosophy, and sociology. Regrettably the number of lecturers in American studies will be cut in half in 1969-70 because of reduced appropriations.

A number of these lecturers in 1968-69 went to countries where the cumulative influence of the exchange program has been such that American studies have been fully integrated into the curriculum.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

U.S. STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69*	759
Number of countries they went to	47
Number of all grants to U.S. students, 1949-69, inclusive	17,195

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1968-69	1,730
Number of countries they came from	77
Number of all grants to foreign students, 1949-69, inclusive	38,665

COST OF PROGRAM, 1968-69

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. students	\$2,632,553
Support to foreign students	8,109,368

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1968-69)**

	U.S. grantees to	Foreign grantees from
Western Europe	554	774
Eastern Europe	55	68
Latin America	61	232
Africa	...	65
Near East and South Asia	48	255
East Asia and Pacific	41	336
Total	759	1,730

*All 1969 figures are through June 30, 1969.

In United Kingdom universities, for example, there was virtually no teaching about specifically American subjects before the exchange program began there in 1948. The development of American studies as an academic discipline has been one of the binational commission's long-term projects. Today 33 universities in the United Kingdom offer such courses.

Similar changes have taken place in universities in Germany where there are now 30 chairs of American studies at 22 of the 24 German universities that have humanities departments. About 300 courses were offered in 1968-69, principally in American literature, followed by history, American civilization, law, government, economics, and geography.

Binational commissions in many countries sponsored or otherwise supported seminars in American studies for students, teachers, librarians, and other groups. American grantees who were teaching or doing research in the respective countries participated in the seminars, which in some cases have become regularly scheduled annual events. The commission in India supported the salary of the visiting American professor who serves as director of the ambitious American Studies Research Center in Hyderabad.

Twenty-five of the visiting foreign scholars affiliated with American universities under the exchange program during 1968-69 were in American studies. Most of these received only grants for international travel, with American universities or their own governments, home universities or private foundations providing for their expenses in the United States.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAM

U.S. CITIZENS

<i>Graduate Fellowships</i> awarded, 1968-69 ¹	100
Number of countries they went to	40
Number of all graduate fellowships, 1964-68, inclusive	495
<i>NDEA Center Faculty</i> awards, 1968-69	47
Number of countries they went to	30
Number of all grants to NDEA Center Faculty, 1964-68, inclusive	247
<i>Research/Study</i> awards, 1968-69	27
Number of countries they went to	13
Number of all grants for research/study, 1964-68, inclusive	115
<i>Foreign Studies Extension</i> participants, 1968-69	² 678
Number of countries they went to	18
Number of projects supported	31
Number of all Foreign Studies Extension participants, 1967 and 1968	³ 868

FOREIGN NATIONALS

<i>Curriculum Consultant</i> awards, 1968-69	14
Number of countries they came from	12
Number of all grants to curriculum consultants, 1964-68, inclusive	90

COST OF PROGRAM, 1968-69 \$2,705,762

EXCHANGES BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1968-69)¹

	U.S. grantees to	Foreign grantees from
Western Europe	139	1
Eastern Europe	260	..
Latin America	130	5
Africa	49	4
Near East and South Asia	169	2
East Asia and Pacific	105	2
Total	852	14

¹ All 1969 figures are through June 30, 1969.

² This figure includes a number of partial grants in addition to full grants.

³ Beginning in 1968, summer seminars were incorporated into the Foreign Studies Extension Program. A total of 600 summer seminar awards were made for the period 1964-67.

APPENDIXES

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES ASSISTING IN THE U. S. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Board of Foreign Scholarships

The Board of Foreign Scholarships was created by Congress under the so-called Fulbright amendment of 1946 to supervise the virtually world-wide educational exchange program first authorized by that amendment. The intent of Congress was to establish an impartial and nonofficial body which would assure the respect and cooperation of the academic world for the educational exchange program, particularly in the selection of grantees and of educational institutions qualified to participate. The Board sets policies and procedures for administration of the program, has final responsibility for approving selection of all grantees, and supervises the conduct of the program both in the United States and abroad. The Fulbright-Hays Act¹ of 1961, under which the educational exchange program is presently conducted, consolidated and enlarged the authority of the Board.

The Board, appointed by the President of the United States, is composed of 12 members drawn from academic, cultural, and public life. Five geographic area subcommittees of its members select grantees and approve, on a geographic basis, exchange proposals submitted to the Board by local binational commissions or—in countries which have no commission—by the local U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

¹The act was named for its joint sponsors in Congress: Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio.

Department of State

Acting under the broad policy outlines set by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the Department of State, through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, is the administrative and executive agency of the educational exchange program, as it is for other U.S. exchange-of-person programs. The Department provides administrative staff and secretariat for the program, negotiates agreements covering educational interchange with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. Embassies and Consulates overseas on exchange affairs, and, in Washington seeks the help and cooperation of other U.S. Government and private agencies on particular aspects of the program.

Cooperating Agencies

To supervise day-to-day operations of the program, the State Department contracts for the services of the following three agencies.

The Institute of International Education

The Institute (IIE), acting under contract with the Department of State assists in the *Exchange of Students*. It handles day-to-day supervision of foreign student grantees in the United States and assists in a preliminary review of American student candidates competing for awards.

IIE arranges placement in U.S. colleges and universities of almost all foreign students who have travel-plus-maintenance grants, as well as for about a third of those who have travel-only

grants. IIE supervises almost all foreign student grantees during their study in the United States. The Institute's head office is in New York. It has branches in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Houston, Atlanta, and Denver, as well as four offices overseas—Lima, Peru; Hong Kong; Nairobi, Kenya; and Paris, France. IIE representatives keep in touch with foreign student advisers on U.S. campuses through reports and personal visits to colleges and universities during each academic year.

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

The Committee, acting similarly under contract to the Department of State, cooperates in the *Exchange of Lecturers and Research Scholars*. It assists in a preliminary selection of American lecturer and research scholar candidates and the day-to-day operation and administration of the exchange program for research scholars and lecturers from abroad. The Committee uses direct recruitment and open competition to provide panels of recommended American candidates for selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. For foreign scholars and lecturers the Committee confirms or arranges placement of candidates, reviews their academic plans, and counsels them on programs and their practical needs and problems. When necessary, the Committee calls upon its constituent agencies, and upon professional organizations and academic institutions in the United States, to assist it in specialized fields or particular exchange problems.

The U.S. Office of Education

The U. S. Office of Education (Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

fare), in a working fund agreement with the Department of State, cooperates in the *Exchange of Teachers*. It selects American teachers for exchange grants. It helps select foreign teachers and arranges their placement in American schools and, as their service agency in the United States, handles their routine needs and problems. It also helps select American high school teachers for summer seminar study abroad, and arranges the study programs, tours, and contacts for foreign teachers and educators visiting the United States as "teacher development" grantees.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Institute of International Studies, U.S. Office of Education) administers the *Foreign Area and Language Training Program* authorized by section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act. This program is designed to promote and improve modern foreign language training and area studies in American education. The three types of support provided include:

1. Grants to teachers and prospective teachers in American schools, colleges, and universities for research and study abroad in the field of foreign language and area studies.

The *Graduate Fellowship* program supports dissertation research abroad by advanced graduate students planning teaching careers.

The *Faculty Research/Study* program is designed to help colleges and universities strengthen their programs of international studies by enabling key faculty members to

keep current in their specialties and by supporting projects to update curriculum and improve teaching methods and materials through research and study abroad in foreign language and area studies.

2. Grants to institutions of higher education (or consortia of institutions), State Departments of Education, and nonprofit education organizations to improve their modern foreign language and related area studies programs by means of well-planned group projects abroad.

The Foreign Studies Extension program supports projects such as summer seminars, curriculum development teams, group research, study or training, and the production or acquisition of resources and teaching materials.

3. Grants to *Foreign Curriculum Consultants* who are assigned to school systems, State Departments of Education, colleges, universities, and consortia to assist them in planning and developing foreign studies curricula.

U. S. Information Agency

The U.S. Information Agency provides, in U.S. Embassies abroad, a cultural affairs officer, and in large countries an additional educational exchange officer, to assist in handling the exchange program overseas. One or both of these officers, or in some countries the public affairs officer of the United States Information Agency, is a member of the local binational commission and maintains for the Department of State a general overview of the conduct of the

educational exchange program and liaison with the commission on policy matters. In countries where there is no commission, these cultural officers, as representatives of the Department of State, handle the local end of the educational exchange program, help process grant applications from students and other academic candidates, and give orientation and local supervision to American grantees coming to that country.

BINATIONAL COMMISSIONS

These commissions are now established in 47 countries which have entered into executive agreements with the United States to conduct a program of educational exchange. (There are actually 48 countries served by a binational commission, but Belgium and Luxembourg share a single commission in Brussels.) They are commonly known as either the U.S. Educational Foundation or the Fulbright Commission or some variant of these titles. They are always binational, composed equally of distinguished national educators and cultural leaders and Americans from the U.S. Embassy and resident American community. The U.S. Ambassador serves as honorary chairman of the commission, and the U.S. cultural affairs (or public affairs) officer is almost always a member. The commission's purpose is to administer the educational exchange program on an impartial and binational basis, to assure that grantees and educational institutions participating in the program are qualified to do so, and to plan and propose educational exchanges that are in keeping with the needs and educational resources of each country.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Between the United States and Other Countries¹

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date Signed</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date Signed</i>
Afghanistan	Aug. 20, 1963	Israel*	July 26, 1956
Argentina	Nov. 5, 1956	Italy*	Dec. 18, 1948
Australia*	Nov. 26, 1949	Japan	Aug. 28, 1951
Austria*	June 6, 1950	Korea	Apr. 28, 1950
Belgium and Luxembourg*	Oct. 8, 1948	Liberia	May 8, 1964
Brazil	Nov. 5, 1957	Malaysia	Jan. 28, 1963
Burma (inactive)	Dec. 22, 1947	Nepal	June 9, 1961
Ceylon	Nov. 17, 1952	Netherlands*	May 17, 1949
Chile	Mar. 31, 1955	New Zealand	Sept. 14, 1948
China	Nov. 10, 1947	Norway*	May 25, 1949
Colombia	Jan. 9, 1957	Pakistan	Sept. 23, 1950
Cyprus	Jan. 18, 1962	Paraguay	Apr. 4, 1957
Denmark*	Aug. 23, 1951	Peru	May 3, 1956
Ecuador	Oct. 31, 1956	Philippines*	Mar. 23, 1948
Ethiopia	Dec. 6, 1961	Portugal	Mar. 19, 1960
Finland	July 2, 1952	South Africa (inactive)	Mar. 26, 1952
France*	Oct. 22, 1948	Spain	Oct. 16, 1958
Germany*	July 18, 1952	Sweden*	Nov. 20, 1952
Ghana	Jan. 24, 1962	Thailand	July 1, 1950
Greece	Apr. 23, 1948	Tunisia	Nov. 18, 1963
Iceland*	Feb. 23, 1957	Turkey	Dec. 27, 1949
India	Feb. 2, 1950	United Arab Republic ³	Sept. 28, 1959
Iran	Sept. 1, 1949	United Kingdom*	Sept. 22, 1948
Iraq (inactive)	Aug. 16, 1957	Uruguay	July 22, 1960
Ireland ²	Mar. 16, 1957	Yugoslavia	Nov. 9, 1964

¹Under the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584) of 1946, and the Fulbright-Hays Act (Public Law 87-256) of 1961.

²An agreement, providing for use of funds in a counterpart special account to finance educational exchanges, was signed Mar. 16,

1957, predating the authority for cost-sharing agreements under Public Law 87-256.

³Earlier agreement with Egypt, signed Nov. 3, 1949, expired in June 1957.

*Indicates cost-sharing agreement. See page 9.

AFRICA

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1968 and
1968-69

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69
Algeria			1				1	2	2	4
Angola							1			1
Botswana			1				1			2
Burundi	1				1		1	1	1	4
Cameroon					1					1
Canary Islands										
Central African Fed.										
Chad					1					1
Congo(Brazzaville)							2			2
Congo (Kinshasa)							9	1	1	10
Dahomey					3	2			2	5
Equatorial Guinea										
Ethiopia							25	3	3	28
Gabon										
Gambia					1					1
Ghana	2		2		5		13	2	2	24
Guinea					2		3			5
Guinea(Portuguese)										
Ivory Coast							2			2
Kenya	3		9		3					15
Lesotho							5			5
Liberia					8		18	5	5	31
Libya					9	1	7		1	17
Malagasy					1		1			2
Malawi					2					2
Mali					2					2
Mauritania										
Mauritius										
Morocco					47	1	1	1	2	50
Mozambique										
Niger										
Nigeria	66		4		10		4			84
Rwanda							3	1	1	4
St. Helena					1					1
Senegal							3			3
Seychelles Islands					2					2
Sierra Leone			1		3		2	2	2	8
Somalia					2			1	1	3
South Africa Rep. of	7		1		3		18			29
Southern Rhodesia			1		1		4			6
Southwest Africa										
Sudan							18			18
Swaziland								1	1	1
Tanzania			3		7		5			15
Togo										
Tunisia					22		2			24
Uganda	7		23		5		17	2	2	54
Upper Volta										
Zambia			10		13		6			29
Multicountry							1	2	2	3
Total	86		56		155	4	173	24	28	498

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1968-69 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1969.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,483 (of these 177 were awarded in 1968).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²												U.S. and foreign totals		Country
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative				
1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1954—68	1968—69	1968—69	1949—69	1968—69	1949—69	
66								1			67	2	71	Algeria
22											22		23	Angola
2											2		4	Botswana
17					1					1	18	2	22	Burundi
19	2									2	21	2	22	Cameroon
		1									1		1	Canary Islands
2	3			2	1					4	8	4	8	Central African Fed.
2				2	1					1	5	1	6	Chad
5				2							7		9	Congo(Brazzaville)
7				2	2					2	11	3	21	Congo(Kinshasa)
1				5	1					1	7	3	12	Dahomey
1											1		1	Equatorial Guinea
49	3					1				3	53	6	81	Ethiopia
1				1							2		2	Gabon
8				1							9		10	Gambia
82	13	4		15		1				13	115	15	139	Ghana
					1					1	1	1	6	Guinea
1											1		1	Guinea(Portuguese)
1				3	2					2	6	2	8	Ivory Coast
208	8			15		1				8	232	8	247	Kenya
4				2							6		11	Lesotho
15	2			18	3			1		5	39	10	70	Liberia
11											11	1	28	Libya
1				3	2					2	6	2	8	Malagasy
14	1			14						1	29	1	31	Malawi
4				2							6		8	Mali
1											1		1	Mauritania
3	1			1		1				1	6	1	6	Mauritius
125	2			4						2	131	4	181	Morocco
28											28		28	Mozambique
1				12	2					2	15	2	15	Niger
111	7	8	1	10		6		2		8	145	8	229	Nigeria
3				2	3					3	8	4	12	Rwanda
													1	St. Helena
7				5	2					2	14	2	17	Senegal
													2	Seychelles Is.
34	6	4	1	7		3				7	55	9	63	Sierra Leone
83	5									5	88	6	91	Somalia
139	1	11				3				1	154	1	183	South Africa, Rep. of
75		6		14							95		101	Southern Rhodesia
12											12		12	Southwest Africa
65		1		4		1					71		89	Sudan
9											9	1	10	Swaziland
97				22							119		134	Tanzania
5				2	1					1	8	1	8	Togo
48	1	1		44						1	94	1	118	Tunisia
130	10	3		6		1				10	150	12	204	Uganda
1				2							3		3	Upper Volta
41		1		12							54		83	Zambia
												2	3	Multicountry
1,561	65	40	2	234	22	18		4		89	1,946	117	2,444	Total

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of July 1969.

LATIN AMERICA

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1968 and
1968-69

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69
Argentina	75	7	9		14		83	10	17	198
Barbados										
Bolivia	24	2	1		8		14		2	49
Brazil	124	10	19	1	76		131	13	24	374
Chile	106	10	10		16		96	3	13	241
Colombia	70	8	4		171		135	17	25	405
Costa Rica	32				3		17	2	2	54
Cuba	8				6		13			27
Dominican Rep.	11									11
Ecuador	43	4	1		10		61	9	13	128
El Salvador	2				2		14	2	2	20
Guatemala	71				1		24			96
Guiana(F) and Surinam										
Guyana					6		2	1	1	9
Haiti	18				2		12			32
Honduras	8				7		16	1	1	32
Honduras (British)										
Jamaica	5	1	10		7		1	1	2	25
Mexico	90	4	1		5		175	13	17	288
Nicaragua	14				8		13			35
Panama	8						13	1	1	22
Paraguay	6		3		6		18	1	1	34
Peru	93	7	25		20		130	8	15	283
Trinidad and Tobago	3		1		1		14	4	4	23
Uruguay	25	2	6		6		56	10	12	105
Venezuela	75	5	1		1		22		5	103
West Indies:										
British, incl. Bahamas	4	1	9		27		4		1	45
French Antilles			-		3					3
Netherlands Antilles										
Multicountry							7			7
Total	915	61	99	1	406		1,071	96	158	2,649

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1968-69 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1969.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,483 (of these 177 were awarded in 1968).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²												U.S. and foreign totals		Country
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Fcreign totals, cumulative				
1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1949—68	1968—69	1954—68	1968—69	1968—69	1949—69	1968—69	1949—69	
365	32	42	1	143	9	22	2	12		44	628	61	826	Argentina
2				5	1					1	8	1	8	Barbados
127	14	20		197	13	2		1		27	374	29	423	Bolivia
610	46	113	5	301	9	33		7		60	1,124	84	1,498	Brazil
395	30	44	5	212	10	19	4	3		49	722	62	963	Chile
328	33	23	3	220	19	16	1	1		56	644	81	1,049	Colombia
66		8		94	7	1		1		7	177	9	231	Costa Rica
57		2		46		1					106		133	Cuba
63	6	3		42	13	1				19	128	19	139	Dominican Rep.
154	9	12		201	22	4				31	402	44	530	Ecuador
39	1	2		82	11			1		12	136	14	156	El Salvador
69		3		286	13	4				13	375	13	471	Guatemala
2				1				1			4		4	Guiana(F) & Surinam
44	3			13	1					4	61	5	70	Guyana
71			1	56	6	1				7	135	7	167	Haiti
58		3		112	11			2		11	186	12	218	Honduras
5				15	2			1		2	23	2	23	Honduras(Br.)
4		6		8	11	1		4		11	34	13	59	Jamaica
321	13	35	10	526	39	16				62	960	79	1,248	Mexico
87	3	3		52	8	2		1		11	156	11	191	Nicaragua
102		4		98	12	2				12	218	13	240	Panama
100	3	8	3	87	8		1	11		15	221	16	255	Paraguay
209	21	87	7	197	22	9		10		50	562	65	845	Peru
29	2	2		5				2		2	40	6	63	Trinidad and Tobago
115	9	34	4	136	10	3		4		23	315	35	420	Uruguay
67	7	8		162	22	3		1		29	270	34	373	Venezuela
														West Indies:
25		4		24		2		2			57	1	102	Br., incl. Bahamas
				5	1					1	6	1	9	Fr. Antilles
				2				2			4		4	Netherlands Antilles
													7	Multicountry
3,514	232	466	39	3,328	280	142	8	67		559	8,076	717	10,725	Total

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of July 1969.

EAST ASIA
AND
PACIFIC

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1968 and
1968-69

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69
Australia	318	15	176	4	124	8	199	17	44	861
Brunei										
Burma	18		20		50		74			162
Cambodia	1				42					43
China, Rep. of	38	3	112		3		98	7	10	261
Fiji Islands					3					3
Hong Kong	6		8		2		24	1	1	41
Indonesia					33	2	9		2	44
Japan	134	8	171	6	117		277	18	32	731
Korea	8	1	1	1	4		57	6	8	78
Laos					25	6			6	31
Malaysia	10	1	3		4		49	5	6	72
Micronesia										
New Guinea			1		2					3
New Zealand	138	5	106	2	74	2	40	2	11	369
Philippines	81	3	37		10		162	5	8	298
Singapore	2	5			2		9	2	7	20
Thailand	15		13		41		96	3	3	168
Tonga Islands					2					2
Viet-Nam	6		1	1	19	8	42		9	77
Western Samoa										
Multicountry					1		4	1	1	6
Total	775	41	649	14	558	26	1,140	67	148	3,270

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1968-69 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1969.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,483 (of these 177 were awarded in 1968).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²												U.S. and foreign totals		Country
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative				
1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1954-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69	1968-69	1949-69	
526	32	332	32	192	15	90	6			85	1,225	129	2,086	Australia
				1							1		1	Brunei
238		42		97		3		3			383		545	Burma
83				12							95		138	Cambodia
173	17	76	7	61	2	33	1	4		27	374	37	635	China, Rep. of
1		1		8	1					1	11	1	14	Fiji Islands
35	3	7	1	20	3		1	8		8	78	9	119	Hong Kong
250	12	3		69		5		1		12	340	14	384	Indonesia
2,723	131	1,148	6	368	9	122	4	12		150	4,523	182	5,254	Japan
365	19	51	4	63	5	22	2	14		30	545	38	623	Korea
25				66							91	6	122	Laos
162	40	16		115	5	5		8		45	351	51	423	Malaysia
				1							1		1	Micronesia
2											2		5	New Guinea
262	11	77	2	100	3	26				16	481	27	850	New Zealand
965	28	50	1	50	4	15	2	18		35	1,133	43	1,431	Philippines
35	6	7		21		1				6	70	13	90	Singapore
501	37	5		54	11	2		6		48	616	51	784	Thailand
													2	Tonga Islands
97				29		1		3			130	9	207	Viet-Nam
8											8		8	West Samoa
												1	6	Multicountry
6,451	336	1,815	53	1,327	58	325	16	77		463	10,458	611	13,728	Total

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of July 1969.

EUROPE

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1968 and
1968-69

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69
WESTERN EUROPE										
Austria	598	26	89	3	77	3	121	6	38	923
Belgium	284	10	70	2	61	2	50	2	16	481
Canada					4	1			1	5
Denmark	243	11	107	8	39	2	132	4	25	546
Finland	104	4	66	6	69	2	172	10	22	433
France	4,217	146	413	11	468		353	18	175	5,626
Germany	2,971	148	293	19	548	38	423	29	234	4,469
Gibraltar										
Iceland	17	2	7		9	1	12	1	4	49
Ireland	23	2	15	2	3	1	49	6	11	101
Itealy	1,669	65	406	24	575	5	331	13	107	3,088
Luxembourg			1		2		1			4
Malta	1		3		4		4			12
Netherlands	487	15	118	5	217	2	166	9	31	1,019
Norway	316	4	154	4	56	2	96	3	13	635
Portugal	25	4	17	3	1		17	3	10	70
Spain	229	23	72	6	235		135	15	44	715
Sweden	53	7	21	1	10		50	2	10	144
Switzerland							10			10
United Kingdom	2,286	87	384	13	1,905	77	387	21	198	5,160
Multicountry			1		81		1			83
Total	13,523	554	2,237	107	4,364	136	2,510	142	939	23,573
EASTERN EUROPE										
Bulgaria	1	2					1		2	4
Czechoslovakia	4	6						1	7	11
Hungry			3							3
Poland	56	8	1		1		29	3	11	98
Romania	16	4	7	3			8	2	9	40
U.S.S.R.	287	28	65	4	133	22	20		54	559
Yugoslavia	14	7	10	2			36	8	17	77
Total	378	55	86	9	134	22	94	14	100	792

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1968-69 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1969.
²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,483 (of these 177 were awarded in 1968).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²														Country
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative		U.S. and foreign totals		
1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1954-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69	1968-69	1949-69	
WESTERN EUROPE														
910	38	179	14	99	4	83	5	37	5	66	1,374	104	2,297	Austria
441	13	136	10	122	10	25	3	6	2	38	768	54	1,249	Belgium
				8	1					1	9	2	14	Canada
592	22	209	12	91	2	56	3	23	2	41	1,012	66	1,558	Denmark
786	26	227	19	259	5	25	2	48	4	56	1,401	78	1,834	Finland
4,044	222	707	42	720	17	319	29	57		310	6,157	485	11,783	France
5,390	122	610	24	890	24	153	18	176		188	7,407	422	11,876	Germany
				2							2		2	Gibraltar
130	7	5		48	1			18	1	9	210	13	259	Iceland
103	21	23		279	34	5		11		55	476	66	577	Ireland
1,429	68	725	42	374	26	128	13	53	4	153	2,862	260	5,950	Italy
44		2		15	1					1	62	1	66	Luxembourg
9				15							24		36	Malta
883	21	256	6	164	11	74	2	50	2	42	1,469	73	2,488	Netherlands
1,115	35	346	3	173	3	65	4	41	2	47	1,787	60	2,422	Norway
77	11	26	4	28		3		1	1	16	151	26	221	Portugal
375	35	53	9	71	5	56	8	12	3	60	627	104	1,342	Spain
144	16	95	10	57	1	35	4	47		31	409	41	553	Sweden
11		1		1		1		3			17		27	Switzerland
2,726	117	1,374	71	1,925	78	624	33	12		299	6,960	497	12,120	United Kingdom
													83	Multicountry
19,209	774	4,974	266	5,341	223	1,652	124	595	26	1,413	33,184	2,352	56,757	Total
EASTERN EUROPE														
2	4	4	1	6	2					7	19	9	23	Bulgaria
4	8	5		3	1			1		9	22	16	33	Czechoslovakia
1	2	1								2	4	2	7	Hungary
99	11	84	11	15		6		3		22	229	33	327	Poland
23		16	11	14		5				11	69	20	109	Romania
299	24	55	4	135	18	14				46	549	100	1,108	U.S.S.R.
108	19	70	24	15	4	14	3	4	2	52	263	69	340	Yugoslavia
536	68	235	51	188	25	39	3	8	2	149	1,155	249	1,947	Total

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of July 1969.

NEAR EAST
AND
SOUTH ASIA

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1968 and
1968-69

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69
Afghanistan	6				7		23	4	4	40
Bhutan										
Ceylon	19	2	4				64	4	6	93
Cyprus					4	1	8	1	2	14
Greece	136	3	58	2	332	9	95	7	21	642
India	431	37	225	14	160		361	19	70	1,247
Iran	20	2	10	3	67	1	102	7	13	212
Iraq	1		13		19		106			139
Israel	21	1	31		8		99	8	9	168
Jordan	4				3		13	1	1	21
Lebanon	1		1		4		38	3	3	47
Nepal	2		6		3		7	2	2	20
Pakistan	19		17		25		201			262
Saudi Arabia							13			13
Southern Yemen					1					1
Syria					13		41			54
Turkey	41	3	13	3	113	4	129	10	20	316
United Arab Republic	58		38		6		179			281
Yemen					2					2
Total	759	48	416	22	767	15	1,479	66	151	3,572
Multiarea					1		5			6
WORLD TOTAL	16,436	759	3,543	153	6,385	203	6,472	409	1,524	34,360

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1968-69 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1969.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,483 (of these 177 were awarded in 1968).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²														Country
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative		U.S. and foreign totals		
1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1949-68	1968-69	1954-68	1968-69	1968-69	1949-69	1968-69	1949-69	
97 2	11	3		11						11	122 2	15	162 2	Afghanistan
195	13	21	2	64		6		3		15	304	21	397	Bhutan
105	13	1		37	2			6	2	17	166	19	180	Ceylon
839	23	116	5	117	1	9	2	41	3	34	1,156	55	1,798	Cyprus
1,774	96	264	15	345	13	113	3	104	4	131	2,731	201	3,978	Greece
173		73	3	284	14	4	1	13	2	20	567	33	779	India
143		14				3		1			161		300	Iran
115	14	89	9	23	1	13	2	27	1	27	294	36	462	Iraq
118	4			4				5		4	131	5	152	Israel
15	8	2		12		5		5		8	47	11	94	Jordan
75	16	10	1	41		5	3			20	151	22	171	Lebanon
834	7	49	1	130		13		4		8	1,038	8	1,300	Nepal
5				2							7		20	Pakistan
21	2			1						2	24	2	25	Saudi Arabia
21				2		2		2			27		81	Southern Yemen
520	45	123	6	93	4	16	2	26	2	59	837	79	1,153	Syria
573	2	112		73		28		27		2	815	2	1,096	Turkey
39	1									1	40	1	42	United Arab Republic
5,664	255	877	42	1,239	35	217	13	264	14	359	8,620	510	12,192	Yemen
5,664	255	877	42	1,239	35	217	13	264	14	359	8,620	510	12,192	Total
													6	Multiarea
36,935	1,730	8,407	453	11,657	643	2,393	164	1,015	42	3,032	63,439	4,556	97,799	WORLD TOTAL

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of July 1969.

**FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING
GRANTS AWARDED:**

*By Country and Area:
FY64-67 and FY68*

Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS		U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center faculty		Research/ study		Summer ^{1,2} seminars		Foreign studies extension ¹		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68
AFRICA														
Algeria			1	1									1	1
Congo(Kinshasa)	1												1	
Ethiopia			4	1			75(3)						79	1
Ghana										35(2)				35
Kenya	3	2	2								1		5	3
Lesotho									8(1)				8	
Libya	1		1										2	
Malagasy	1												1	
Malawi	1												1	
Mali	2												2	
Morocco	11	2											11	2
Niger	1												1	
Nigeria	7		5		1		20(1)				4	2	37	2
Rwanda			1										1	
Senegal			1										1	
Sierra Leone	3		1										4	
South Africa, Rep. of		1	2										2	1
Southern Rhodesia			1										1	
Tanzania	6	2	2	1									8	3
Tunisia			1										1	
Uganda	1	1		1									1	2
Upper Volta	1		1									1	2	1
Zambia	1		2								1		4	
Multicountry		2	2		2				10(1)				14	2
Total	40	10	27	4	3		95(4)		18(2)	35(2)	5	4	188	53
LATIN AMERICA														
Argentina	9	3	1										10	3
Bolivia											6		6	
Brazil	31	5	11	1	1				20(1)	21(1)		1	63	28
Chile	4	3	3	1			40(2)			21(1)	6	1	53	26
Colombia	4	2	2								11	2	17	4
Costa Rica	2						55(2)				2		59	
Dominican Rep.	1	1											1	1
Ecuador	3									6(1)			3	6
El Salvador	3	1											3	1
Guatemala	3		1										4	
Honduras		1												1
British Honduras										12(1)				12
Mexico	15	1	6	2	4	2	100(4)			31(1)	7	1	132	37
Nicaragua	1												1	
Peru	7	6	2	1					18(1)				27	7
Uruguay											2		2	
Venezuela	4		1										5	
West Indies(British)						1								1
Multicountry			1							8(1)			1	8
Total	87	23	28	5	5	3	195(8)		38(2)	99(6)	34	5	387	135

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING GRANTS AWARDED:

By Country and Area:
FY64-67 and FY68

Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS		U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center faculty		Research/ study		Summer ^{1,2} seminars		Foreign studies extension ¹		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC														
Burma			1										1	
Cambodia	2												2	
China, Rep. of	30	9	18	2		1			33(2)	15(1)		1	81	28
Hong Kong	8	1	7	1	1								16	2
Indonesia	2	2		1		1							2	4
Japan	43	10	25	6	12	4	86(4)			25(1)	5	1	171	46
Korea	2		1	1									3	1
Malaysia	3	1	3										6	1
New Guinea	1												1	
Philippines	1	1	4				20(1)						25	1
Singapore							20(1)			20(1)			20	20
Thailand	4			1							1		5	1
Multicountry				3					10(1)				10	3
Total	96	24	59	15	13	6	126(6)		43(3)	60(3)	6	2	343	107
EUROPE														
Austria			5		1								6	
Czechoslovakia	4		1			1							5	1
Denmark	3	1	1										4	1
Finland	11	3	2	1									13	4
France	4	1	5	1	33	4	70(3)		55(2)		16	1	183	7
Germany			3	1	4	5			25(1)	77(3)	2		34	83
Hungary			1		1								2	
Iceland	1		1										2	
Italy	2		2		4	1				8(2)			8	9
Netherlands	3	1		1	1								4	2
Norway	3	1											3	1
Poland	4	1	3							7(1)			7	8
Portugal	4	1	1	1									5	2
Romania	3		1										4	
Spain	4	1	2	1	14	2					2		22	4
Sweden	3	1	1	1						20(1)			4	22
Switzerland					1								1	
United Kingdom	3	1	3	1	3								9	2
U.S.S.R.	23	9	8	2						175(1)			31	186
Yugoslavia	6		6	2						63(4)			12	65
Multicountry			1	1	1	2							2	3
Total	81	21	47	13	63	15	70(3)		80(3)	350(12)	20	1	361	400

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

**FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING
GRANTS AWARDED:**

*By Country and Area:
FY64-67 and FY68*

Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS		U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center faculty		Research/ study		Summer ^{1,2} seminars		Foreign studies extension ¹		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68	FY 64-67	FY 68
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA														
Afghanistan	3	1	3										6	1
Ceylon	2		1										3	
Greece	2	1	1										3	1
India	40	7	15	6	2	2				104(7)	10	1	67	120
Iran	5	2	2	1									7	3
Israel	4	2	2	1		1							6	4
Jordan	4		1										5	
Lebanon	4		6	2	1		100(4)						111	3
Nepal	3												3	
Pakistan	3												3	
Syrian Arab Rep.	2		1										3	
Turkey	13	5	4										17	5
United Arab Rep.	6	2	2		1		20(1)		11(1)	30(1)	1	1	41	33
Multicountry		1	1										1	1
Total	91	22	39	10	4	3	120(5)		11(1)	134(8)	11	2	276	171
World Total	395	100	200	47	88	27	606(26)		190(11)	678(31)	76	14	1,555	866

¹Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.
²The summer seminars were incorporated into the Foreign Studies Extension Program in FY 68.
NOTE.—All FY 68 numbers are based upon June 30, 1968 obligations.

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